

The Indian War in Oregon.

THE DEFEAT OF COL. STEPTOE.

Our California files bring us the particulars of the desperate engagement in Oregon between Colonel Steptoe's command and the Indians. The report that Lieutenant Winder, of Maryland, was among the killed is, we are pleased to learn, unfounded. The two officers who were slain were Capt. O. H. P. Taylor and Lieut. Gaston. Captain Taylor was a graduate of West Point, in the class of 1846, and brevet captain "for gallant and meritorious conduct in conflicts in New Mexico." It was a few weeks previous that he returned to Oregon from the Atlantic States with his wife and children, who are now widowed and orphaned by this sad affair. Lieut. William Gaston was a graduate of 1856, and an officer of great promise.

A letter from Oregon says: "Father Joseph, the Curé d'Alene priest, rode up to Col. Steptoe just previous to the onslaught, and told him that the Indians were exasperated, and resolved upon fighting, because they had heard that a road was to be laid out through their country from Walla Walla to Fort Benton, and that they would massacre every white man who attempted to pass through their country on such a mission. This, then, is the acknowledged, ascertained cause of the assault, and it is indisputably the fixed purpose of the Indians to prevent, if possible, any transit whatever across that country."

The following letter from an officer engaged in the conflict contains full details of the engagement: "On the 6th of June, Col. Steptoe, with C and H companies of 1st dragoons, and seventy-five men of 9th infantry, with two mountain howitzers, left Fort Walla Walla for Colville. The officers of the command were Col. Steptoe, Captains Winder and Taylor, Lieutenants Wheeler, Fleming, Gaston and Gregg. After marching eight days, we reached the Pelouse river, and were about passing into the Spokane country, when we were informed by Indians that the Spokans would resist our entrance into their country. The Spokans have always been regarded as friendly to the whites, and when we left Walla Walla no one thought of having an encounter with them, or any other Indians on the march.

"On Sunday morning, the 10th, on leaving camp, we were told that the Spokans had assembled, and were ready to fight us. Not believing this our march was continued until about eleven o'clock, when we found ourselves in the presence of six hundred warriors, in war costume. The command was halted for the purpose of having a talk, in which the Spokans announced that they had heard we had gone out for the purpose of wiping them out, and if that was the case, they were ready to fight us, and that we should not cross the Spokane river. The Indians were well mounted, principally armed with rifles, and were extended along our flank at the distance of one hundred yards. After some talk, the Colonel told us that we would have to fight, and we immediately put ourselves in position to move to better ground, determined that the Spokans should fire the first gun. After marching a mile we reached a sheet of water. It was decided to encamp and hold another talk with the Indians. Nothing resulted from this except the most insulting demonstrations on their part. We dared not dismount, and were kept on the saddle three hours, until the setting of the sun dispersed the Indians.

"On Monday morning we left camp to return to the Pelouse, marching in the following order: H company in advance, C in the centre, with the packs and E in the rear. At eight o'clock the Indians appeared in great numbers about the rear of the column, and just as the advance was crossing a small stream they began firing. In twenty minutes the firing became continuous. Seeing that we must fight, and that the action must become general, I was ordered to move forward and occupy a hill that the Indians were making for, and upon which they would have a close fire upon the head of the column. After a close race I gained the hill in advance, on seeing which the Indians moved around and took possession of one commanding that which I occupied. Leaving a few men to defend the first hill, and deploying my men, I charged the second and drove them off.

"At this time the action was general, the three companies, numbering in all about 110 men, were warmly engaged with five hundred Indians. The companies were separated from each other nearly a thousand yards, and fought entirely by making short charges. At 11 o'clock I was reinforced by the howitzers, and the two companies began to move toward the position I held, the Indians pressing closely upon them. As E company was approaching a large body of Indians got between it and my company, so that, having it between two fires, they could wipe it out at once. Gaston perceiving this, moved quickly toward me, having the Indians in his front, and when near enough, and I saw he was about to charge, I charged with H company. The result was that our companies met, having the Indians in a right angle, in which angle we left twelve Indians dead.

"After getting together, we kept up the fight for half an hour, and again started to reach the water, moving half a mile under a constant and raking fire, under which our comrades Taylor and Gaston fell. We finally reached a hill near the water, and occupied the summit, and the Indians having now completely surrounded it, we dismounted and picketed our horses close together, on the centre of the flat inclined summit, and posted our men around the crest, making them lie flat on the ground, as the Indians were so close and so daring as to attempt to charge the hill, but, although outnumbering us eight to one, they could not succeed.

"Toward evening our ammunition began to give out, and our men suffering so much from thirst and fatigue, required all our attention to keep them up. To move from one point to another we had to crawl on our hands and knees, amid the howling of the Indians, the groans of the dying, and the whistling of balls and arrows. We were kept in this position until 3 o'clock, P. M., when, as night came, it became apparent that on the morrow we must 'go on,' and that not one of us would escape. It was plain that, nearly destitute of ammunition, we

were completely surrounded by six or eight hundred Indians, and most of these on points which we must pass to get away. Therefore, it was determined to run the gauntlet, so that if possible some might escape. Abandoning everything we mounted and left the hill at 9 o'clock, and, after a ride of ninety miles, mostly at a gallop, and without a rest, we reached Snake river, at Red Wolf Crossing, the next evening, and were met by our friends the Nez Percés. We had two officers, five men, and three friendly Indians killed, and ten men wounded; Sergeant Ball, of H company missing. The sergeant distinguished himself very much during the action, and we all hope he will yet come in.

"Captain Taylor was shot through the neck, and Lieutenant Gaston through the body; they both fell fighting gallantly. The companies fought bravely, like true men. We brought our horses back in good condition, except about thirty, which were shot during the fight. The Indians made no captures. Before the battle was near over the Indians picked up nine of their dead; how many of them were killed is not known, but I can count fifteen—they acknowledge having forty wounded."

At the last dates Col. Steptoe was at Fort Walla Walla, waiting for reinforcements. There have been further troubles in the vicinity of Fort Ord; the Indians had attacked a train of pack mules belonging to the United States, taking fourteen of the mules and killing one packer. On the other hand fourteen had been killed while trying to escape while on the road to a reservation.

THE DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—NEW YORK, JULY 16.—The dreadful accident last evening to the express train on the Erie railroad, which leaves Jersey City at 5 o'clock, P. M., creates much sensation. The train had arrived within 6 miles of East Port Jervis when the last two cars were thrown from the track by a broken rail, precipitating them down an embankment thirty or forty feet. The passengers in the forward cars were thrown into the greatest disorder by the sudden break, and on gaining their feet they opened the windows and doors of the cars, and heard the shouts and moans of the dying and wounded beneath them. The greatest confusion prevailed, some running to and fro, calling on the conductor to stop the train, while others rang the bell attached to the engine in rapid succession. The engine soon stopped and the passengers ran to the spot, where the wails of the dying and wounded were truly heart-rending.

The train was immediately sent on to Port Jervis for medical aid, and in an hour four medical men of that place were on the ground. In the meantime the passengers had been busy at work taking out the dead and wounded from between the broken fragments and laid them upon the grass.

A passenger who was present says the scene was beyond description. Children were crying for their fathers and mothers, and husbands seeking their wives. Six persons were killed, and one so badly injured that he cannot possibly survive; forty-four others were injured—some severely, others slightly.

One of the passengers remarked to another a few moments before the accident that he thought the train was going too fast. He had scarcely finished the sentence when the car in which they were seated went over. He was in the ruins about fifteen minutes, and was severely bruised about the head. He took out of the ruins four children, one dead. At the time of the accident no lights were burning in the cars, which is something very unusual on the Erie trains.

FURTHER FROM THE UTAH ARMY.—A letter in the St. Louis Democrat, dated "head-quarters of the sixth column, camp on Big Blue, July 24," states that the murderer of Lieutenant Magruder had been tried and acquitted by the citizens of Marysville. Subsequently Lieutenants Crittenden and Ingraham, with seventy-five men, were sent in pursuit of the murderer, but failed to find him. The letter adds:

On the 29th Lieut. Magruder was buried. The whole of the 6th column turned out and followed his remains in solemn funeral procession. Dr. J. R. Smith officiated as chaplain in the funeral service. The last resting place of the deceased is on the point of a considerable eminence, overlooking the surrounding country. To-day they are erecting a large stone mound over the grave.

This morning there was about sixty persons on the sick report. Nearly every case was the dysentery, and nearly every patient was a raw recruit, fresh from citizen life.

A few nights since a drunken row occurred at a liquor shanty near by, in which several teamsters were horribly mutilated—almost literally cut to pieces. None of them, however, are quite dead, although in a critical condition. The same night, I am informed, a soldier belonging to the fifth column, which is also encamped over the river, was shot dead. The night after a wagon-master of an ox team shot one of his ox drivers through the head. Last night two teamsters of a mule train were badly wounded by pistol shots fired by ox drivers. These deeds of horror are all attributed to the influence of liquor.

DEATH OF GENERAL QUITMAN.—The telegraph brings us the announcement of the death of General John A. Quitman, of Mississippi. The deceased was about 60 years of age, and a native of Dutchess county, New York, where his father was the pastor of a Dutch Reformed church. In early life he emigrated to the South, and became a Mississippi planter. His brilliant services on the field, in the Mexican war, under the appointment of President Polk as major general, are well known to the whole country. In 1855 he was elected a member of Congress, and last fall re-elected without opposition.

As chairman of the committee on military affairs in the House for the last three sessions, his services have been generally acknowledged as invaluable. Quiet and unassuming in his manners, though stern and inflexible in his opinions, he commanded the universal respect of his fellow members. In his death the country loses a valued and tried soldier and an honest and faithful statesman.

Cooper's Clarksburg Register



"Equal Laws and Equal Rights"

CLARKSBURG, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1858.

Is the M. E. Church to be made a Political Engine?

It is said, in certain quarters, that the M. E. Church intends taking a decided stand against one of the candidates for Clerk of the County Court at the ensuing special election. What of truth there is in this rumor, time will develop; but it would be a strange spectacle, indeed, to see a church in Virginia abandon its high calling to follow in the footsteps of the fanatics of New England, and throw itself into the political arena to be dragged through the mire and dirt of politics. If this course should be resolved upon, it can scarcely expect to come out of the contest unstained and untarnished. One would suppose that the result of the experiment made in this way in the prosperous days of Know-Nothingism would be sufficient warning against its repetition.

The excuse given for the reported assault is that, as editor of this paper, the candidate upon whom the onslaught is to be made, has traveled out of the path of his legitimate duties in opposition to the church. This excuse is as false as the reported contemplated action is erroneous. The editor of this paper has never taken sides for or against any church. He had a controversy with one of the preachers of the M. E. church, who had attacked him, in which he sought to defend himself, but he never held the church responsible for the conduct of that preacher, and never will till it endorses his course. Whatever else has appeared in this paper relating to the two branches of the Methodist church, has been the production of others, and were inserted in obedience to the duties of an impartial public journalist. No controversy was ever carried on upon this subject, through the columns of this paper, that was not commenced by the friends of those who now complain. The charge that he closed his columns to one side and opened them to the other, is without any foundation whatever in fact.

But it may not be improper to inquire into the cause of this reported action. It is well known that the opponents of the Democratic party are in a small minority in this county, and that they can hope to succeed only by some trick or skillful manoeuvre. In the last election, all sorts of stories were resorted to and every device practiced to contribute to this result. Many of the circumstances and means which then existed and were made use of do not now exist, and others must be resorted to. Our information, which is derived from a responsible source, is, that their only hopes of success in the approaching canvass, is in throwing a firebrand into the Democratic ranks, which they hope to accomplish through the M. E. church, and every effort is being made to accomplish this object. Whether this effort will be successful or not, the result will prove. It remains to be seen whether the members of this church are willing to be used as the plant tools—the cat's paw to pull chestnuts out of the fire for designing demagogues to eat—or not. For our part, we cannot believe it. We cannot believe that the members of that church will permit themselves to be placed in so degraded a position, and incur the risk of arraying against themselves the balance of the people of this county.

The Contested Election for Clerk of the County Court.

As many false reports have been circulated throughout the county in regard to this case, we deem it due to truth and to the party these reports are intended to injure, to disabuse the public mind and briefly state the facts in the case:

The trial of the case commenced on Monday and was continued till Saturday, with about the usual amount of other business being done in the mean time. The Court at first proceeded to examine the votes that were contested on each side, but before this examination was concluded, by general consent, it took up the case of the Shinnston poll. This was found to be "irregular, informal and illegal." After this question was settled, and upon the announcement by the Court that it would follow the precedent set by the Legislature, of ordering a new election where a poll was set aside, and it being known that any further investigation would not change the result, both parties refrained from pressing the matter any further, and a new election was ordered to take place on the first Thursday in September next.

The decisions of the Court, as far as they went, left a decided majority of the votes legally cast at the last election, for W. P. Cooper, the Democratic candidate. Much has been said about the expense of this contest to the county, and a laborious effort is being made to misplace its responsibility. Upon a careful calculation, the expense will be found to be less than \$100, including every thing, which is a small price to pay for the maintenance of the purity of the elective franchise, which all hold so dear; and much less than it

would cost if the frauds perpetrated were permitted to go unnoticed until we should be compelled to put them down by force, as has been the case in many places. The Democratic candidate, it is true, under the advice and by the act of his friends, was placed in the position of the contestant, but the result has proven that the vindication of our laws and the preservation of the purity of our elections, required the step to be taken.

The responsibility of the cost should rest upon those whose fraudulent course led to the contest. The man who knowingly commits an illegal act, or is the means of another's doing so, is very apt to complain of being found out and censure the person who is the cause of the discovery, but the community applaud the act of justice and condemn the culprit. The cry of "expense to the county," is not now for the first time raised to prevent a violator of the laws going unwhipped of justice.

THE COUNTY COURT.—The County Court closed its session at the July term on Saturday last. Most of the time of the Court was occupied in hearing the contested election case for Clerk of the County Court, though the usual amount of other business was transacted. In this case a new election was ordered to take place on the first Thursday in September next, the 2d. The Court having expressed a desire to have the next class of magistrates associated with them in the trial of this case, and a question arising as to its authority to do so, Messrs. Wm. E. Lyon and David Bassell were associated with the regular Court, (Messrs. E. W. Patton, J. B. West and A. Radcliff,) by consent; Mr. Lyon taking the place of S. M. Ogden, Esq., who was not present. In accordance with custom, E. W. Patton, Esq., resigned his place as presiding magistrate, and all the Justices were ordered to be summoned in at the August term to elect another president of the Court. A very general desire was felt by the bar and others interested, that Mr. Patton should retain his place, and a letter numerously signed, was addressed to him expressing this desire, but he deemed himself honorably bound to pursue the usual custom, and did so.

As a vacancy would occur in the office of Clerk of the Court after the 26th inst., the Court appointed Col. W. P. Cooper, Clerk pro tem. until a Clerk could be elected in accordance with the order of the Court, and qualified.

POLITICAL INTERFERENCE.—We are informed that Mr. Mercer, one of the supervisors of repairs on the N. W. Va. Railroad, has discharged one of his "bosses," because he voted for the Democratic candidate for Clerk of the County Court for this county, at the last election, and declared his intention to do the same thing again. We had before heard that Mr. Mercer had declared that none of the hands under him should go to the election unless they would vote for the Know-Nothing candidate and that most of the hands on his division were kept away from the polls. It seems that he is now applying a still more rigorous rule to those who are not disposed to be controlled, body and soul, by him. This interference with the most sacred right of an American citizen is unbecoming any man, and particularly one whose residence among us has been so short that he himself is not entitled to a vote. If the railroad is to be made a political engine, the sooner our people know it the better.

In justice to Mr. Spates, another of the supervisors on the road, we will say that at the last election he directed his "bosses" to let the men go to the polls and vote for whom they pleased. We hope he will continue to pursue this honorable and gentlemanly course.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—Next spring another Governor of Virginia is to be elected and already the relative merits of different individuals, who are supposed to be candidates for this office, are being discussed. Hons. John Letcher and C. J. Faulkner seem to be the most prominent candidates. The Kanawha Valley Star recommends Hon. John W. Brockenbrough. Of course there will be a convention to nominate Democratic candidates for Governor, Lieut. Governor and Attorney General, and whoever receives the nominations will undoubtedly be elected.

The coming special election for Clerk of the County Court, being likely, to be one of the warmest political contests that has occurred in this county for some time, and the senior being one of the parties, and will probably have his attention occupied by other matters, the "Register" will, during the canvass, be in the exclusive charge of the junior.

In response to our correspondent "Ed," we would say that as it seems to be the general desire of the Democratic party of the County that the senior editor should again be a candidate for Clerk of the County Court, he expects to do so.

We would caution our farmers against feeding oats affected with rust to their stock, as in several instances death has resulted to whole herds of hogs and other animals fed with them.

We have before published the times of the sitting of the Courts in this and the adjoining Circuits, but for the convenience of our readers we now republish them.

XIX CIRCUIT.
Ritchie, 15th March and 15th Aug.
Wirt, 3d April and 3d September.
Calhoun, 12th April and 12th Sept.
Gilmer, 19th April and 19th Sept.
Braxton, 27th April and 27th Sept.
Lewis 8th May and 8th Oct.
Doddrige 22d May and 22d Oct.
Pleasants, 30th May and 30th Oct.
Wood, 5th June and 5th Nov.

XXI CIRCUIT.
Taylor, 4th March and 4th Aug.
Preston, 18th March and 18th Aug.
Upshur, 4th April and 4th Sept.
Harrison, 15th April and 15th Sept.
Barbour, 8th May and 8th Oct.
Tucker, 22d May and 22d Oct.
Randolph, 26th May and 26th Oct.
Marion, 10th June and 10th Nov.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that Messrs. Mabie & Crosby announce a number of other exhibitions of their French and American Circus. The citizens of all our adjoining counties will have an opportunity of witnessing their performance at Pruntytown, Philippi, Beverly, Buckhannon, Weston, and West Union, besides Milford and New Salem in this county.

If "METEMPSYCHOSIS" will give us his name we will publish his article. We think there are one or two inadvertent errors in it, which should be corrected. Give us an interview.

For the Register.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having heard that by the decision of the County Court in the late celebrated contested election case, for the office of Clerk of the County Court, said election was ascertained to be "undue, informal and irregular," and that the Court adopted the precedent established by the Virginia Legislature in all contested cases, viz: That when it sets aside a poll for any cause, it invariably the election again to the people, and let them in whom the right belongs, decide who shall fill their offices.

From what I can learn the majority of the people will sustain the action of the Court in this case in setting aside the Shinnston poll. The violations of law were too flagrant to pass unnoticed, and they will cheerfully rally to the polls and decide who shall hold the office of County Clerk, an office in which every person in the county has a direct interest, and I believe all feel the importance of having it filled with a good officer.

From all that I have been able to ascertain, Col. Cooper and his accomplished and accommodating assistants have discharged the duties of that office in a satisfactory manner, and it affords me pleasure to bear witness of their efficiency so far as I can judge. And as Col. Cooper has by his past conduct given assurance that if re-elected he will discharge the duties of that office to the entire satisfaction of all concerned I respectfully request him, in behalf of a large number of voters, to again become a candidate for the office at the election directed to be held on the 2d day of September next.

That you (Col. Cooper) will be triumphantly elected if a candidate, I have no doubt—that it is due to you and also to your friends that your claims should be again submitted to the people, there can be no doubt. I speak advisedly and mean what I say, in stating that you were unfairly dealt with, and that too by those in whom you confided in the late election. That you were "bought and sold, traded and snatched" by those entrusted with your interest is known to many, notwithstanding the egotistical manner in which some would now deny it. It is due to the people that they should have an opportunity to correct the errors committed by this dastardly system of bargain and sale, by which alone you were defeated, for they will always do right if left uninfluenced by unfair motives; and it is also due to these political demagogues, if such are entitled to decent condemnation, that they know what estimate the people place upon them when they have been detected in their unbecoming designs.

As there will be but the one officer to elect at the election ordered to be held, these political bucksters will not be in the market, consequently we may expect a fair expression of the public will, and should you again consent to become a candidate all will be enabled to judge correctly of the cause of your late defeat.

For these and numerous other reasons that could be adduced, I again respectfully request you to become again a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Harrison, and hope to hear from you at once upon that subject.

Yours truly,

ED.

For the Register.

HONORS TO CAPT. SCOTT.
Monday, the 19th, was a gala day on the N. W. Va. Railroad. The numerous friends of Capt. Scott, as a mark of their regard for his worth, presented him at different stations a set of beautiful flags, and wreaths for his train. Bridgeport, Clarksburg, West Union, Ellenboro, Cornwallis, Cairo, and Claysville, vied with each other in this display. At West Union where the train stopped a few minutes, a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen witnessed the presentation of their flag. It was accepted by Jas. Mathewson, Esq., of Adams Express Company, who responded in the following brief but eloquent remarks:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—It is a most beautiful and appropriate custom, and one which is more generally observed in our own, than in any country, for a nation or a State, or a community to testify to the services of the deserving in some more signal and substantial manner, than by mere empty unmeaning praise. Wherever, an unflinching fidelity to duty is found, whether in the camp, in the forum, or in the more humble walks of life, this laudable custom most happily prevails. You have met for the purpose of commemorating and observing this beautiful custom to-day, and it becomes my pleasing duty on this occasion, as the chosen organ of Capt. Scott, the honor-

able gift, and to express to you his heartfelt emotions at this manifestation of your kindness. This beautiful token of your regard he will ever cherish. This pure offering of friendship, this heartfelt tribute to his worth, he will hold in fond remembrance so long as memory can find a place in the human heart. Permit me again on behalf of Capt. Scott, to convey his acknowledgements to the ladies and gentlemen of West Union.

The train then moved on amidst shouts of applause, to meet the same demonstration at other places.

Col. Adams responded to the presentation at Clayville in a well timed, and appropriate speech, which we regret, we had not time to write.

A PASSENGER.

The New Lunatic Asylum--Western Virginia.

The Commissioners appointed by Gov. Wise, for the location of the Trans-Allegheny Lunatic Asylum, in pursuance of law, visited a large portion of Trans-Allegheny Virginia, during the month of June, unanimously selected Weston, the county seat of Lewis, as the site for the Institution. Being one of the Commissioners we enjoyed the pleasure of mingling with the people of Northwestern Virginia, and can bear testimony to their intelligence, hospitality and kindness. Everywhere the Commissioners received the greatest attention and kindness, and every facility was afforded by the citizens of the different localities to the Commissioners to come to an intelligent conclusion. After traversing a large extent of country, embracing the counties of Lewis, Braxton, Nicholas, Fayette, Kanawha, Putnam, Mason, Wood, Harrison, Upshur and other counties, and examining minutely every point, the local advantages, the water power, fertility of soil, accessibility, &c., the Commissioners decide in favor of the point just named, as possessing all the requisites necessary to a greater degree than any other place. Weston is a neat and handsome village, situated on the west fork of the Monongahela river, and containing some seven hundred inhabitants. Its citizens are intelligent and enterprising, and possessed to a great extent, of that true and genuine hospitality which distinguishes a large portion of the people of our State. The friendship which we received, and the kindness extended during our brief sojourn, will be cherished as among the most pleasant reminiscences of our life. The same may be said of all the towns through which we passed.

Time nor circumstances will not permit an extended notice of our trip, as we intended, but we cannot close this article without saying a few words in relation to the country through which we passed. It is a matter of regret that our people know so little of the vast resources and commanding position of the western portion of our State. The eye of the tourist is continually feasted on the most romantic scenery that can be found in the known world. The lofty promontories, the lulling of the meanderings streams, that roll, and toss, and foam at the base of the cliffs, the rich, dark foliage, which stretch far and wide, like a boundless ocean, and occasionally a succession of green meadows and cultivated fields, teeming with flocks and herds; and adorned by commodious and elegant mansions, present to the eye of the beholder a scene which no lover of nature can fail to contemplate with delight and pleasure. The soil is rich and fertile to the summit of the loftiest mountain affording the finest pasture that can be found within the limits of the commonwealth. One of the peculiarities of Western Virginia, is the fertility of the mountains. The northern exposures are much better than the southern, and the hills are richer and even more desirable than even the valleys. Land is cheap and plenty, presenting rare inducements to those who desire to change their location. Improved land a short distance from the towns, rarely ever sell over \$15 per acre, and vast quantities of rich and productive land can be bought in a number of counties for 25 cents, and those who have invested in these lands have amassed considerable fortunes. Almost all the lands abound in coal, and so soon as market facilities are afforded, must become valuable, and consequently enrich the coffers of the owners. A number capitalists have already invested in these lands, and companies have been formed in various localities for the purpose of developing the country, as well as to bring to notice the vast mineral resources that slumber undeveloped in the bowels of the earth. We believe no portion of our country presents a broader field for active and enterprising men to amass fortunes than the western portion of our State. A very moderate share of industry and capital are required, and if our people would only acquaint themselves with the advantages presented, they would not be so anxious to leave their native soil to seek a home in the west.

The spectacle presented to the tourist as he traverses the hills and valleys of Western Virginia cannot fail to awaken melancholy reflections. An empire of boundless extent, rich in everything that enhances the value of human industry, remains silent and neglected, almost in its primeval condition, while vast caravans are continually wending their toilsome march to distant States, sundering the ties of affection and friendship, endangering their lives by change of climate, and defying the diseases and malarials which effect the various portions of the west. We mourn over the folly of our people, and deeply regret their want of reflection and foresight. Let them but acquaint themselves with their own State. In every department of industry they will find ample room for enterprise, with a certainty of remuneration for the toil and labor expended. The man of science can explore its vast and boundless beds of mineral wealth, and gain a name by valuable discoveries, by extending the borders of science, and subverting the great interests of commerce and industry. The agriculturist can find everything to urge him forward in his rural pursuits. Lovely valleys for the production of cereals, while the green pastures of the hills and mountains, present the finest inducements for grazing on the most extensive scale. Every kind of labor will be richly rewarded, and we trust the day is not far distant when our people will see the folly of leaving their native State, with the de-

ceptive hope of improving their condition when such numberless advantages are to be found within the limits of Virginia. If the wave of emigration will still continue from our own beautiful and fertile valley, we trust the forests and mountains of Western Virginia will attract sufficient attention to break its force, and entirely arrest it.

Virginians know but little of their own State. A more intimate knowledge of the advantages and resources which Nature has scattered broadcast over her entire limits, would awaken a more patriotic spirit, and a more cordial desire to develop our own State. If an enlightened spirit prevades our people, and channels of intercommunication be opened, no one need despair of seeing this ancient and venerable State regaining her lost rank in the confederacy, or even beholding her the great sovereignty of the Union, in everything that constitutes greatness and prosperity.—Valley Democrat.

HOW TO TEACH CIVILITY TO A BANK.—Messrs. Enders, Sutton & Co., Brokers in this city, may justly claim to be public benefactors. They have taken summary steps for instructing a Bank officer in lessons of civility!

The case is this: Messrs. Enders, Sutton & Co. presented a number of checks for payment at the counter of a Bank in Staunton. The law explicitly exacts a settlement in specie of all demands against the Banks when required by their creditors. Nevertheless, the Cashier of the Central Bank of Staunton signified a willingness to pay Messrs. Enders & Sutton in notes of all sorts, and in no other manner. Whereupon Messrs. Enders & Sutton put their checks in the hands of a notary for protest. This little formality will insure them payment in specie with damages to a considerable amount; and so the unaccommodating cashier of the Central Bank at Staunton will be compelled to pay a penalty for his lack of courtesy.

We are glad to find somebody with sufficient pluck to throttle these insolent corporations. They are not only wanting in the graces of ordinary politeness, but they positively refuse to discharge their legal obligations. The sole end of their existence is to extort usurious dividends from a helpless community, and in the accomplishment of their object they are equally indifferent to the public convenience and to the hardships of individuals. We like to see them suffer.—Richmond South.

PRINTING BOTH SIDES AT ONCE.—An extra of the New York Sun, an experimental number, has just been issued from the Sun office, printed on both sides at once. The sun says the invention by which this marvel was achieved, has been patented by M. S. Beach, and consists of an improvement on Hoe's "last fast," by which this second form takes the place of the balance weight, on the type drum. The sheet, after being printed on one side, in the usual way, is immediately drawn back and printed on the other side, from this second form.

One special advantage gained is in this drawing back the sheet without checking or changing the ordinary motion of any part of the press. The speed of the press thus remains undiminished, while the amount of work done by its double. Some time ago Mr. Beach offered a prize of \$10,000 to any person who would invent a press to print both sides at once, together with some other improvements connected with a printing apparatus, and strange to say, he is the first man to claim the reward for having invented the press to do it on.

TROOPS FOR OREGON.—It is rumored that Gen. Scott has issued preparatory orders for all the available troops on the Atlantic seaboard to be ready to reinforce the army in Oregon and Washington Territories. A detachment of four hundred will sail from New York on the 20th instant, in a special steamer for Aspinwall. These movements are consequent upon the defeat of Col. Steptoe's command.

HENRY A. WISE, JR., son of Governor Wise, (says the Virginia Herald,) was ordained a Minister at the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary, near Alexandria, on Friday the 2d inst.

PRICES CURRENT AT THIS DAY'S MARKET,

REPORTED BY
Randolph & Latimer,
66 South Str't.
BALTIMORE, JULY 19 1858.

	FROM TO
Butter, Western, bbls. & kegs,	9 10
Glades,	14 16
Roll, good to prime,	12 12
Corn, White,	77 86
Yellow,	78 82
Cattle, On the Hoof,	\$4.25 5.00
Nett,	6.50 9.00
Cloveseed,	4.00 4.25
Dried Fruit, Appl's, pared,	1.47 1.40
Peaches, unpared,	3.00 3.25
Flour, City Mills,	4.12 4.50
Ohio,	4.12 4.50
Howard Street,	4.25 4.37
Flaxseed,	1.20 1.25
Ginseng,	50 55
Kogs, Live,	6.75 7.25
Lard,	10 11
Oats,	30 38
Rye, Pennsylvania,	70 75
Maryland and Virginia,	60 70
Slaughtered,	7.00 7.50
Timothy Seed,	2.00 2.25
Wool, Unwashed,	16 20
Washed,	25 25
Wheat, Red, good to prime,	100 110
White, do,	1.10 1.30

DIED,

On the 6th ult., LUCINDA SUSANNA, infant daughter of Leoban and Jerusha Ash, aged 10 months and 20 days.

On Saturday, the 16th inst., after long suffering, Mr. MOSES FLETCHER, in the 49th year of age.

On the 7th inst., after a very brief illness, Mr. JAMES MURRAY, in the 69th year of his age.

On Saturday, the 17th inst., after a brief but very severe illness, RICHARD DESPARD, Esq., in the 46th year of his age.

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